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ABSTRACT

First, the report reviews the history of Federal adult education legislation from the Federal Adult Education Act in 1966 through that of 1970 and presents the accomplishments and problems during those years. Second, the council suggests additions to the proposed Adult Education Act of 1974 concerning program administration, organization, funding, and training. Third, the council reiterates its recommendations for 11 other areas of adult education legislation. Fourth, the council presents a model resolution for the bicentennial year and proposes the adoption of a similar resolution by all States, the District of Columbia, and territories. Fifth, tables are presented which were taken from reports and studies made during the year. Data pertain to adults, 16 years or older, in the United States, who have not completed high school and are not enrolled in school. Tables are divided into categories of grade level completed, race, age, sex, native language, income, and employment. Other selected facts and figures are also cited. Finally, council organization and membership are outlined. Further breakdowns of tables on students and how they relate to adult education programs and comment on adult education programs are included in the appendixes. (AG)

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ADULT EDUCATION • MARCH 1974

annual report

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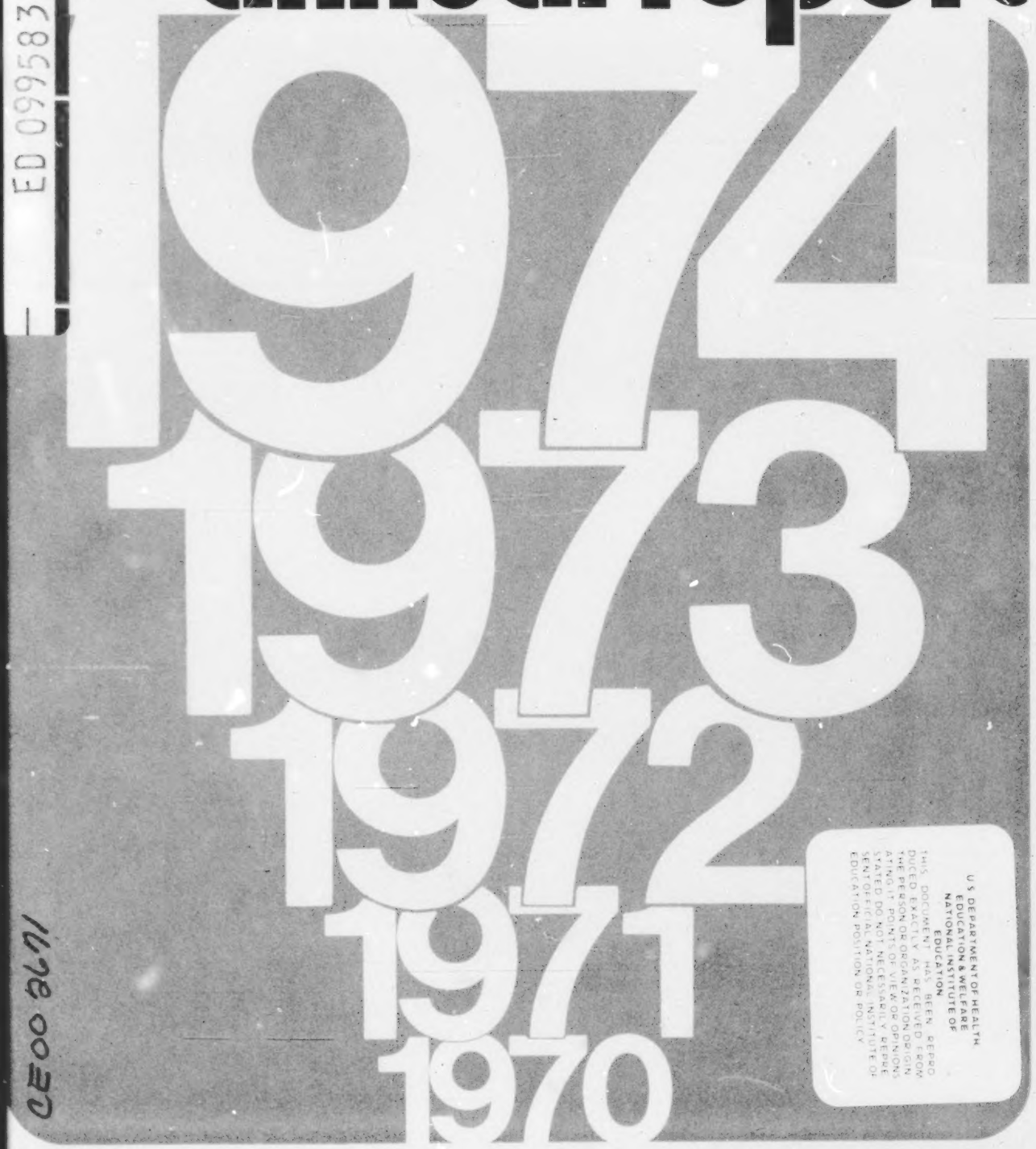

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"Adult Education Act"

Enacted November 3, 1966, Public Law 89–750, Title III; amended April 13, 1970, Public Law 91–230, Title III.

The Council shall make annual reports to the President of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in this title and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services). The President shall transmit each such report to Congress together with his comments and recommendations.

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This report is published under provisions of Public Law 91–230, Title III—Amendments to the Adult Education Act of 1966.

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While real progress has been made, there are additional problems which must be addressed if we are to make the promise of a quality education a reality for all Americans.

For the necessary reforms and rejuvenation of our schools to occur, it will take more than Federal programs and more than Federal money. It will require that each of us commit ourselves, with money, time, and attention, to that process. Only with individual commitment, with the commitment of State and local school administrators and teachers, with the commitment of parents and students, and with the commitment of the Federal Government, can we obtain a revitalized and rewarding American educational system.

Richard Nixon
JANUARY 1974

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ADULT EDUCATION
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March 29, 1974

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Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased, on behalf of the Council, to submit this Annual Report to you urging that adult education legislation be enacted to achieve the maximum possible consolidation of present adult education authorities.

In the 1973 Annual Report, the Council recommended various legislative specifications for an improved Act. With the expiration of P.L. 91-230, Title III - "The Adult Education Act" on June 30, 1974, we recommend a renewed federal commitment to the education of adults who do not have the skills commensurate with the completion of secondary education. Legislative recommendations contained in this report are made in an effort to strengthen the provisions of a new Adult Education Act.

The Council reaffirms its position of supporting separate adult education legislation and, further, we believe that programs of education for adults do not lend themselves to inclusion in grant consolidation packages with elementary and secondary education programs.

We recognize that the education of adults is not confined to any single agency, group, or program, and we applaud your efforts toward the merger of existing functional adult education authorities separate and apart from educational opportunities for children.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold Spears

Harold Spears
Chairman

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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the federal act

The time for arguing about whether adult education is needed in our society is past. The time for discussing whether it is a major component of our total educational enterprise and whether the Federal Government should become involved is past.

The Federal Government has made a commitment to the education of adults. In human resource development, the Government continues, through partnership with the States, an investment in the education of American adult citizens. This Federal partnership with State and local education agencies provides evidence that our Nation's investment in the continued education of its adults does pay dividends. Since the Federal Adult Education Act was framed and given structure in 1966, it has developed into a major component of the total adult education movement in the United States.

The act is a State grant-in-aid program administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through the Office of Education. States are required to match funding on a 90 percent Federal and 10 percent State basis. The act's basic purpose is to encourage and expand educational programs for adults, making it possible for them to overcome language limitations and improve their basic education, thus enabling them to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

Initially, the program was designated as Title II–B of the Economic Opportunity Act, and provided basic education for individuals 18 years of age and older whose grade competency levels ranged from one through eight grades. In 1966, it was transferred by Congress to the U.S. Office of Education with the passage of Title III, Public Law 89–750.

With the passage of Public Law 91–230 in April of 1970, the Adult Education Act was amended to enable adult basic education (ABE) students to work toward high school diplomas or equivalency certificates.

In 1974, nearly 1 million adult students will be enrolled in programs sponsored by local education agencies in conjunction with their States, and cooperatively supported by the Adult Education Act of 1966. Since the inception of the act, less than a decade ago, over 5.5 million adults have been enrolled even though appropriations have been considerably less than authorized.

From its 37,991 participants in fiscal year 1965, the ABE program jumped in enrollment tenfold to 378,000 participants in fiscal year 1966. At least that many students were enrolled in 1967. U.S. Office of Education figures indicate that in 1968, there were close to one-half million adults attending classes who were over age 16 and had not completed high school. The one-half million mark was exceeded by 85,000 students in 1969.

In the first half of the decade of the 1970's, enrollment continued to climb upward— 1974 will mark the first year of 1 million adults in the program.

Fiscal year:	*Enrollment*
1970	535, 888
1971	620, 922
1972	820, 514
1973	849, 529
1974 (estimated)	1, 000, 000

During the first year, 1965, only 19 States participated in the Federal/State program; 2 years later, all 50 States plus the territories were conducting classes. In the late 1950's, very

few States had a director of adult education at the State level. Today, every State has a director and staff.

Two components which have been an integral part of the adult education program are teacher training and the special experimental and demonstration projects which are presently authorized in Section 309 (b) and (c) of the act.

A major problem of the adult basic education program is the shortage of trained personnel to teach undereducated adults. The Office of Education funded special projects related to teacher training which were designed to improve adult education techniques through experimentation, research, and demonstration models.

Three national teacher-training programs were conducted in 1965 under a grant from the Ford Foundation which supported 2-week workshops attended by 165 teachers. From this meager beginning and with legislative modifications, teacher training is now a regional professional staff development program. Staff development encompasses all States and provides training for personnel in adult education. This staff training program permits thousands of teachers, administrators, counselors, and associate professionals to attend adult education institutes throughout the year.

The regional staff development program requires supportive funding from State government and institutions of higher education. Planning staff development is a joint responsibility shared by the Federal Government, State departments of education, higher education, and the practitioner at the local education level. This mutual cooperation and coordination aids in the development of models responsive to State needs.

Section 309 also deals with the funding of USOE discretionary moneys for special projects aimed at increasing the effectiveness of adult education activities.

In fiscal year 1967, an allocation of $1.5 million provided grants for 10 experimental and demonstration projects. Twenty-one projects were funded in 1968, and today over 50 are in operation with Federal support moneys of $7 million.

A National Advisory Committee was established in the original act. This committee was composed of seven members and was chaired by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. The original committee was responsible for adult basic education (adults 18 and older having completed less than eight grades of education).

In 1970, with the passage of the present Federal Adult Education Act, a 15 member Advisory Council was established with broader responsibilities in adult education. The Council first met in March of 1971 and, as required by law, selected a chairman from its membership.

The law also required an annual report highlighting the Council's activities, findings, and recommendations. This report is supported by additional publications throughout the year.

The Council's adult education recommendations have been topics for discussion, issues of concern, and specifications for implementation in National and State meetings, by business and industry, at the post-secondary-education level, and by practicing adult educators. Each recommendation is made with the idea of improving educational opportunities and providing broader and better services for the millions of Americans who make up the target population specified in the law.

The present Federal Adult Education Act terminates on June 30, 1974. The National Advisory Council on Adult Education underscores the need for Federal legislation sustaining a continued national commitment to the education of adults.

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adult education act of 1974

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

In May of 1973, bills were introduced with bipartisan support to amend the Adult Education Act of 1966. In general the bills contained the legislative specifications made by the Council in its 1973 annual report. Senate and House bills S. 1814 and H.R. 7818–19 were incorporated into the Elementary and Secondary Education bills which were modeled to amend and extend ESEA. Several legislative specifications considered to be important components for new adult education legislation were not included.

As the President and Congress move toward a new Adult Education Act, the Council recommends the inclusion of the following specifications which are presently not a part of legislation being considered by Congress. These additional principles will strengthen provisions contained in pending adult education legislation:

- An adult education act separate and apart from elementary and secondary education programs for youth
- Consolidation of major adult education grant programs
- Increase decision-making authority for State and local educational agencies

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- Provide advanced funding to facilitate better planning
- Authorize and appropriate at a level of:

Fiscal Year 1974 (supplemental)	$225,000,000
Fiscal Year 1975	236,250,000
Fiscal Year 1976	248,063,000
Fiscal Year 1977	260,466,000
Fiscal Year 1978	273,488,000
Fiscal Year 1979	287,000,000

- Establish an office of associate commissioner for adult, continuing, and community education in the United States Office of Education
- Support State adult education advisory Councils
- Initiate professional development:
  - —personnel engaged or preparing to engage in adult education services
  - —fellowships for graduate study
  - —advanced/post doctoral fellowships
- Adult education State plans which make provision for:
  - —cooperation/coordination with other agencies
  - —bilingual education methods
  - —guidance services
  - —the physically and mentally handicapped
  - —elderly adults
  - —veterans
  - —expanded use of school and community libraries
  - —consumer, health, and parental education

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the Council's legislative specifications of 1973 and this year's recommendations for inclusion in pending adult education legislation, the Council continues to be an advocate for:

- A single Federal agency having the responsibility for coordinating all educational programs for adults
- Generating increased State adult education support by State legislative bodies
- Planning a full range of educational services for adults
- Broad, flexible authority to permit a full range of adult education services beyond reading, writing, and computational skill training
- Providing adult high school level instruction
- Broader use of tax-supported school buildings and facilities
- Leadership in conducting and supporting scientific inquiry into the educational process through the use of USOE discretionary funds
- Increasing learning opportunities for institutionalized adults

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- Career education models which can help make education and training more meaningful and available to the adult student, more rewarding for the instructor, and more relevant for the disadvantaged

- New approaches to the involvement of older citizens through outreach educational services

- Implementing a 1976 White House Conference on Adult Education

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The National Advisory Council on Adult Education proposes the adoption of a Bicentennial Resolution by each State, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

The following resolution was adopted by the Council and may serve as a model.

bicentennial resolution

WHEREAS, our country is nearly 200 years old, and anniversary is an appropriate time to assess the past and plan the future; and

WHEREAS, in the field of education our citizens point with pride to the opportunities for high school completion provided by every State to children and youth; and

WHEREAS, opportunities for high school completion are not reaching all of those over 16 in every State; and

WHEREAS, millions of American adults have less than a high school diploma; and

WHEREAS, since 1966 the Federal Government has assumed a leadership role in finding ways to provide high school education for those disadvantaged adults with this need; and

WHEREAS, government can provide leadership in assuring equal access to a high-quality education for its citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That each State pledges to assess its high school completion programs as they relate to adults and to make every effort to provide all adult citizens with the opportunity of completing their secondary education within the next 10 years.

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council findings

THE TARGET POPULATION

For the past 2 years, the Council's committee on research has been assembling basic data on the potential target population specified in the Federal Adult Education Act. The target population is defined as those individuals 16 years of age and older not enrolled in school and who have not completed secondary education.

Four research committee reports were completed this past year and in October an interim report titled *State Demographic Data* was published. In November, with the assistance of the National Institute of Education (NIE) and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, a detailed profile of the target population from the 1970 census was initiated. The target population profile figures for each State are presently being analyzed.

The following five tables are United States totals compiled from census tapes for the Council by NIE.

The selected population and adult education facts and figures are from various research committee reports and studies made during the year.

U.S. TOTALS FOR ADULTS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN THE COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (1970 CENSUS)

Table I. (Labor Force Participants Only: Reference, U.S. Census User's Dictionary)

GRADE LEVEL COMPLETED, AGE AND SEX

		YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
		0 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 11	All (0 to 11)
TOTAL:	16 to 24 years old	71,000	542,200	1,585,600	2,198,800
	25 to 34 years old	73,100	1,125,200	2,404,200	3,602,500
	35 to 44 years old	75,900	2,101,300	2,897,400	5,074,600
	45 to 64 years old	171,800	6,092,200	5,071,600	11,335,600
	65 years and older	54,500	1,193,800	503,500	1,751,800
	Total	446,300	11,054,700	12,462,300	23,963,300
MALE:	16 to 24 years old	38,400	387,900	996,100	1,422,400
	25 to 34 years old	46,200	821,300	1,571,300	2,438,800
	35 to 44 years old	49,800	1,515,700	1,791,100	3,356,600
	45 to 64 years old	117,800	4,192,100	3,148,100	7,458,000
	65 years and older	40,500	834,500	310,700	1,185,700
	Subtotal	292,700	7,751,500	7,817,300	15,861,500
FEMALE:	16 to 24 years old	32,600	154,300	589,500	776,400
	25 to 34 years old	26,900	303,900	832,900	1,163,700
	35 to 44 years old	26,100	585,600	1,106,300	1,718,000
	45 to 64 years old	54,000	1,900,100	1,923,500	3,877,600
	65 years and older	14,000	359,300	192,800	566,100
	Subtotal	153,600	3,303,200	4,645,000	8,101,800

U.S. totals do not include figures for the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Information compiled by the National Institute of Education: Washington, D.C., 1974.

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U.S. TOTALS FOR ADULTS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN THE COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (1970 CENSUS)

Table II. (Labor Force Participants Only: Reference, U.S. Census User's Dictionary)

RACE, AGE AND SEX

		RACE				
		White	Black	Indian	Other	All
TOTAL	16 to 24 years old	1,746,600	425,300	14,200	12,700	2,198,800
	25 to 34 years old	2,884,600	668,100	23,400	26,400	3,602,500
	35 to 44 years old	4,147,600	860,700	23,400	42,900	5,074,600
	45 to 64 years old	9,610,000	1,597,500	27,800	100,300	11,335,600
	65 years and older	1,522,200	211,800	2,500	15,300	1,751,800
	Total	19,911,000	3,763,400	91,300	197,600	23,963,300
MALE	16 to 24 years old	1,144,300	261,300	8,900	7,900	1,422,400
	25 to 34 years old	2,014,000	393,200	16,100	15,500	2,438,800
	35 to 44 years old	2,820,400	497,400	16,000	22,800	3,356,600
	45 to 64 years old	6,435,000	941,000	17,600	64,400	7,458,000
	65 years and older	1,050,300	123,000	1,500	10,900	1,185,700
	Subtotal	13,464,000	2,215,900	60,100	121,500	15,861,500
FEMALE	16 to 24 years old	602,300	164,000	5,300	4,800	776,400
	25 to 34 years old	870,600	274,900	7,300	10,900	1,163,700
	35 to 44 years old	1,327,200	363,300	7,400	20,100	1,718,000
	45 to 64 years old	3,175,000	656,500	10,200	35,900	3,877,600
	65 years and older	471,900	88,800	1,000	4,400	566,100
	Subtotal	6,447,000	1,547,500	31,200	76,100	8,101,800

Table III. (Labor Force Participants Only: Reference, U.S. Census User's Dictionary)

LANGUAGE, AGE AND SEX

		LANGUAGE (Mother Tongue)		
		Spanish	Other	All
TOTAL:	16 to 24 years old	235,700	1,963,100	2,198,800
	25 to 34 years old	365,900	3,236,600	3,602,500
	35 to 44 years old	406,000	4,668,600	5,074,600
	45 to 64 years old	459,200	10,876,400	11,335,600
	65 years and older	47,600	1,704,200	1,751,800
	Total	1,514,400	22,448,900	23,963,300
MALE:	16 to 24 years old	153,800	1,268,600	1,422,400
	25 to 34 years old	254,400	2,184,400	2,438,800
	35 to 44 years old	272,900	3,083,700	3,356,600
	45 to 64 years old	312,500	7,145,500	7,458,000
	65 years and older	35,000	1,150,700	1,185,700
	Subtotal	1,028,600	14,832,900	15,861,500
FEMALE:	16 to 24 years old	81,900	694,500	776,400
	25 to 34 years old	111,500	1,052,200	1,163,700
	35 to 44 years old	133,100	1,584,900	1,718,000
	45 to 64 years old	146,700	3,730,900	3,877,600
	65 years and older	12,600	553,500	566,100
	Subtotal	485,800	7,616,000	8,101,800

*U.S. totals do not include figures for the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Information compiled by the National Institute of Education; Washington, D.C., 1974.

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U.S. TOTALS FOR ADULTS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN THE COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (1970 CENSUS)

Table IV. (Labor Force Participants Only: Reference, U.S. Census User's Dictionary)

INCOME, AGE AND SEX

		INCOME EARNED					
		$1-$4,999	$5,000-$7,999	$8,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 and above	All categories
TOTAL:	16 to 24 years old	1,734,700	355,900	74,700	28,500	5,000	2,198,800
	25 to 34 years old	1,815,300	1,038,900	411,500	286,700	50,100	3,602,500
	35 to 44 years old	2,276,400	1,401,900	664,700	587,800	143,800	5,074,600
	45 to 64 years old	5,302,800	3,195,900	1,379,800	1,141,500	315,600	11,335,600
	65 years and older	1,288,400	273,000	75,600	70,000	44,800	1,751,800
	Total	12,417,600	6,265,600	2,606,300	2,114,500	559,300	23,953,300
MALE:	16 to 24 years old	1,014,100	307,500	70,600	26,500	3,700	1,422,400
	25 to 34 years old	816,700	897,800	396,900	279,000	48,400	2,438,800
	35 to 44 years old	869,300	1,135,900	636,700	575,100	139,600	3,356,600
	45 to 64 years old	2,219,600	2,534,400	1,298,100	1,106,500	299,400	7,458,000
	65 years and older	796,000	217,400	66,900	64,100	41,300	1,185,700
	Subtotal	5,715,700	5,093,000	2,469,200	2,051,200	532,400	15,861,500
FEMALE:	16 to 24 years old	720,600	48,400	4,100	2,000	1,300	776,400
	25 to 34 years old	998,600	141,100	14,600	7,700	1,700	1,163,700
	35 to 44 years old	1,407,100	266,000	28,000	12,700	4,200	1,718,000
	45 to 64 years old	3,083,200	661,500	81,700	35,000	16,200	3,877,600
	65 years and older	492,400	55,600	8,700	5,900	3,500	566,100
	Subtotal	6,701,900	1,172,600	137,100	63,300	26,900	8,101,800

Table V. (Labor Force Participants Only: Reference, U.S. Census User's Dictionary)

EMPLOYMENT, AGE, AND SEX

		EMPLOYMENT			
		Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	All categories
TOTAL:	16 to 24 years old	1,657,800	219,900	321,100	2,198,800
	25 to 34 years old	3,113,000	252,500	237,000	3,602,500
	35 to 44 years old	4,506,600	332,500	235,500	5,074,600
	45 to 64 years old	10,107,500	756,000	472,100	11,335,600
	65 years and older	1,320,200	338,900	92,700	1,751,800
	Total	20,705,100	1,899,800	1,358,400	23,963,300
MALE:	16 to 24 years old	1,115,200	118,900	188,300	1,422,400
	25 to 34 years old	2,212,800	88,000	138,000	2,438,800
	35 to 44 years old	3,123,100	103,200	130,300	3,356,600
	45 to 64 years old	6,886,000	286,500	285,500	7,458,000
	65 years and older	910,000	215,100	60,600	1,185,700
	Subtotal	14,247,100	811,700	802,700	15,861,500
FEMALE:	16 to 24 years old	542,600	101,000	132,800	776,400
	25 to 34 years old	900,200	164,500	99,000	1,163,700
	35 to 44 years old	1,383,500	229,300	105,200	1,718,000
	45 to 64 years old	3,221,500	469,500	186,600	3,877,600
	65 years and older	410,200	123,800	32,100	566,100
	Subtotal	6,458,000	1,088,100	555,700	8,101,800

U.S. totals do not include figures for the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Information compiled by the National Institute of Education; Washington, D.C., 1974.

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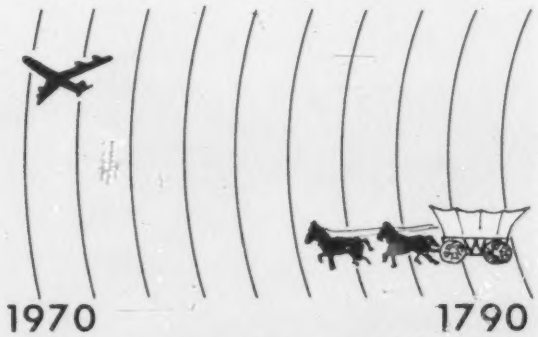
population and adult education: selected facts and figures

In 1973, 15 million adults (including those in adult basic education) were enrolled in various adult education programs in the United States. This represents one in every eight adults.

Fifty percent of the adults over the age of 16 who have not completed high school and are not enrolled in school have an annual income of less than $4,999.

still going west



Our population has tended to move westward and slightly to the south throughout our history, and the 1970 census showed that this movement is still going on. Of the four regions, the West had the largest percentage gain and the South the largest numerical gain during 1960–70.

There are nearly 756,000 14- and 15-year-olds employed fulltime in the labor force.

BLACK FAMILY INCOME OF $10,000 OR MORE

In the 1971 school year, over 46,000 inmates of correctional institutions were enrolled in adult basic education classes.

Census figures show the number of Indians in the United States has increased by 51 percent from 1960 to 1970. Forty-five percent of all Indians live in urban areas.

One hundred thousand Indian adults have not completed high school.

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In 1970, the population of the United States was 203 million. Within that population, approximately one-fourth of all persons 16 years of age and older had less than the completion of secondary education.

Since 1965, there have been 5.5 million adults enrolled in the Federal/State adult education program (Public Law 91–230).

Approximately 9 percent of the ABE students sampled in a longitudinal evaluation spoke Spanish most often in their homes.

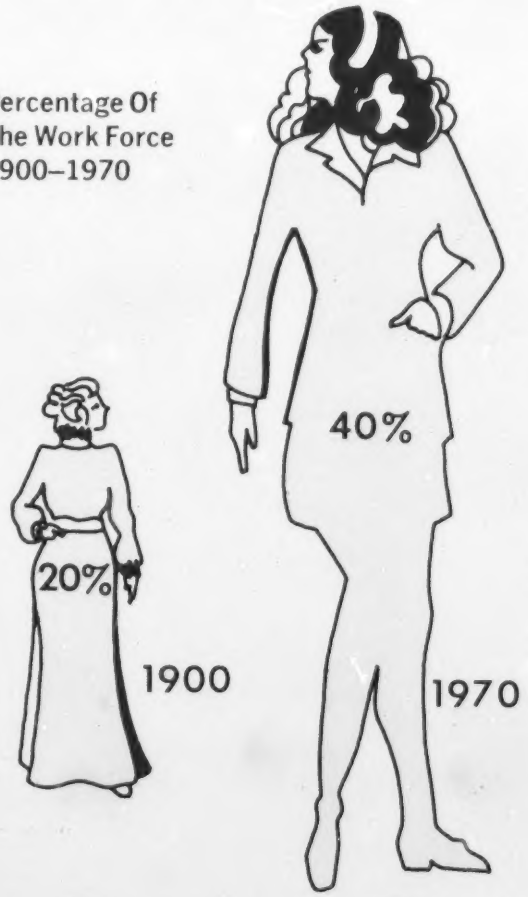
Most of the target population's classes meet in school buildings two evenings a week for 3 hours each session from September through May.

IN 1970 THE CENSUS SHOWED TOTALS OF

177,748,975 Whites	22,580,289 Blacks
792,730 American Indians	591,290 Japanese
435,062 Chinese	343,060 Filipinos

The 1970 United States census counted a female population of 104,299,734. This is about equal to the total population of Japan. Of all the nations in the world, only three others have larger female populations: China, India, and the Soviet Union.

Percentage Of The Work Force 1900–1970



There are 1.4 million unemployed adults who have not completed high school.

Eighty percent of all adult basic education participants fall into the potentially high productive age range of 18–44.

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The 1970 census indicates America had 98,912,192 men and 104,299,734 women, or a ratio of 94.8 men to 100 women. Recent ABE enrollment figures show 11 women to every 9 men.

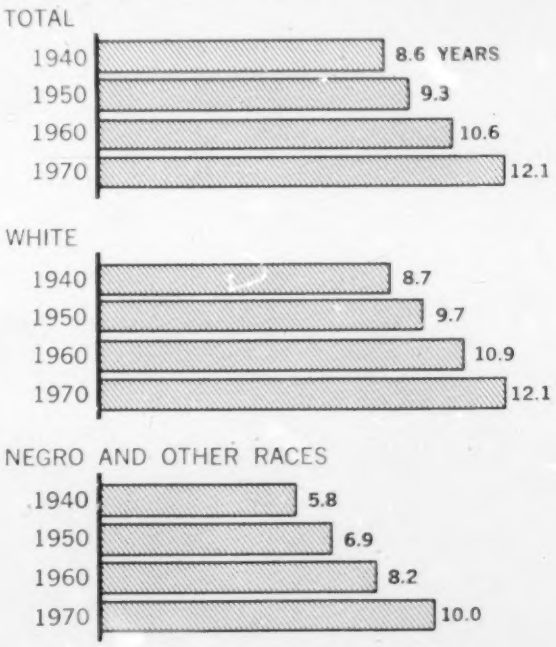
Five and one-half million families had a female as head of the household in 1970.

In federal prisons, 96 percent of the newly committed have not finished high school. Up to 20 percent are functionally illiterate.

The national average is nearly 190 hours of instruction per student in ABE. The national average ABE per student expenditure is approximately $100.

MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
By Race: 1940–1970

Persons 25 Years Old and Over



Enrollment in public adult education is leaping upward at nearly 11 percent a year compared to a growth of 2 percent for elementary and secondary schools.

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY RACE AND SEX: 1940–70
PERSONS 25 AND OLDER

Census year	Total		White		Black		Spanish heritage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1970	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.4
1960	10.3	10.9	10.7	11.2	7.7	8.4	*	*
1950	9.0	9.6	9.3	10.0	6.4	7.1	*	*
1940	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	5.4	6.1	*	*

* Data for Spanish heritage not available before 1969.

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The American Female Population—1970

Category	Number of females	Percentage female in category
White	91,027,988	51.2
Black	11,821,631	52.4
Other races	1,439,773	49.9
Spanish heritage	4,695,744	50.5
Under 18	34,161,180	49.0
Over 65	11,649,794	58.0
Voting age	70,138,554	52.5
In college	3,013,000	40.6
In other schools	25,931,000	49.0
In labor force	30,820,770	37.2
Family heads	5,504,104	10.8
Married	45,963,972	50.0
Widowed	9,624,679	82.1
Divorced	3,068,994	61.1
Living alone	7,234,000	67.7
Below low-income level	14,841,000	58.1

The average pay for teachers of ABE students is $6.20 per hour.

In the United States, 75 institutions of higher education confer a graduate degree with a major emphasis on adult education.

One out of every five students in the Federal/State adult education program is Spanish/Mexican American, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

Over 32 percent of the Nation's ABE enrollees are black.

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Public Law 91-230
91st Congress, H. R. 514
April 13, 1970

An Act

To extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

EXTENSION AND REVISION OF THE ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

SEC. 301. Effective on and after July 1, 1969, title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 (the Adult Education Act of 1966) is amended to read as follows: 80 Stat. 1216. 20 USC 1201 note.

"TITLE III—ADULT EDUCATION

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 301. This title may be cited as the 'Adult Education Act'. Citation of title.

"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"SEC. 302. It is the purpose of this title to expand educational opportunity and encourage the establishment of programs of adult public education that will enable all adults to continue their education to at least the level of completion of secondary school and make available the means to secure training that will enable them to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

"NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ADULT EDUCATION

"SEC. 311. (a) The President shall appoint a National Advisory Council on Adult Education (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Council').

"(b) The Council shall consist of fifteen members who shall, to the extent possible, include persons knowledgeable in the field of adult education, State and local public school officials, and other persons having special knowledge and experience, or qualifications with respect to adult education, and persons representative of the general public. The Council shall meet initially at the call of the Commissioner and elect from its number a chairman. The Council will thereafter meet at the call of the chairman, but not less often than twice a year. Members.

"(c) The Council shall advise the Commissioner in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including policies and procedures governing the approval of State plans under section 306 and policies to eliminate duplication, and to effectuate the coordination of programs under this title and other programs offering adult education activities and services. Duties.

"(d) The Council shall review the administration and effectiveness of programs under this title, make recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports to the President of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in this title and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services). The President shall transmit each such report to the Congress together with his comments and recommendations. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall coordinate the work of the Council with that of other related advisory councils. Program evaluation. Reports to President and Congress.

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theme 1974: a year of

council members

JULY 1974*

ANNE D. HOPKINS
Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM P. MILLER
New Concord, Ohio

JAMES E. STRATTEN
San Francisco, Calif.

JUNE TROMBLA
El Dorado, Kans.

DONALD F. RODGERS
Rockville, Md.

JULY 1975*

ROBERTA CHURCH
Memphis, Tenn.

T. KONG LEE
San Francisco, Calif.

CHARLES P. PUKSTA
Claremont, N.H.

ALFREDO N. SAENZ
San Antonio, Tex.

HAROLD SPEARS
Bloomington, Ind.

JULY 1976*

BRENT H. GUBLER
Salt Lake City, Utah

NORBERT J. HRUBY
Grand Rapids, Mich.

WILLIAM R. LANGNER
Richmond, Va.

LOIS E. MARSHALL
Paramus, N.J.

MARILYN VAN DERBUR
Denver, Colo.

***Term Expires**

regional program visitation areas

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relationships

council meeting sites

structure

HAROLD SPEARS
Chairman

ANNE D. HOPKINS
Vice Chairman

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

William P. Miller (Chairman)
Brent H. Gubler
T. K. Lee
Donald F. Rodgers
Marilyn Van Derbur

COMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND PUBLICATIONS

June Trombla (Chairman)
Norbert J. Hruby
Lois E. Marshall
James E. Stratten

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

Charles P. Puksta (Chairman)
Roberta Church
William R. Langner
Alfredo N. Saenz

GARY A. EYRE
Executive Director

committee functions

THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS:

1. Shall maintain contact with the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government,
2. Shall provide relationships with organizations, associations, and other governmental bodies having responsibility for adult education,
3. Shall maintain contact with practicing adult educators as a means of enlisting their advice on present or pending government action, and
4. Shall review the programs of the Advisory Council, from time to time, to determine if they are in keeping with the governmental mandate.
5. The committee shall act at appropriate times in accordance with the above directives and under the policies established by the Advisory Council as a whole.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND PUBLICATIONS:

1. Shall continuously review and evaluate the work and progress of the Council in keeping with the intent of the Federal charge,
2. Shall develop long-range goals for future Council recommendations,
3. Shall explore proposals arising from Council discussion,
4. Shall expedite the development of the annual report and other publications approved by the Council, and review new proposals arising in this area, and
5. Shall determine the most effective means for dissemination of Council publications, including extent of publications, distribution, and protocol.
6. The committee shall act at appropriate times in accordance with the above directives and under the policies established by the Advisory Council as a whole.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH:

1. Shall determine the availability of information necessary for the Advisory Council to carry out its function as stated by law,
2. Shall review the research needs of adult education, and if such statistics are not available, shall take the initiative in developing such Council proposals for research thrusts,
3. Shall assume the responsibility of conducting the necessary program reviews as determined by the Council,
4. Shall provide information needed by the Council to assist in coordinating adult education programs funded by the Federal Government, and
5. Shall outline the more extensive research projects which call for the services and resources of regularly established agencies in the U.S. Office of Education to carry out such studies.
6. The committee shall act at appropriate times in accordance with the above directives and under the policies established by the Advisory Council as a whole.

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appendix a

Public Law 91-230
91st Congress, H. R. 514
April 13, 1970

An Act

"SPECIAL EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AND TEACHER TRAINING

"SEC. 309. (a) The sums reserved in section 304(a) for the purposes of this section shall be used for making special project grants or providing teacher-training grants in accordance with this section.

"(b) The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to local educational agencies or other public or private nonprofit agencies, including educational television stations, for special projects which will be carried out in furtherance of the purposes of this title, and which—

Special project grants.

"(1) involve the use of innovative methods, systems, materials, or programs which the Commissioner determines may have national significance or be of special value in promoting effective programs under this title, or

"(2) involve programs of adult education, carried out in cooperation with other Federal, federally assisted, State, or local programs which the Commissioner determines have unusual promise in promoting a comprehensive or coordinated approach to the problems of persons with educational deficiencies.

The Commissioner shall establish procedures for making grants under this subsection which shall require a non-Federal contribution of at least 10 per centum of the costs of such projects wherever feasible and not inconsistent with the purposes of this subsection.

"(c) The Commissioner is authorized to make provision for training persons engaged, or preparing to engage, as personnel in adult education programs designed to carry out the purposes of this title, including the payment of such stipends and allowances (including traveling and subsistence expenses, if any, for such persons and their dependents) as the Commissioner may determine by regulation. The Commissioner may provide such training directly or by contract or he may provide for such training by making grants to institutions of higher education, State or local educational agencies, or other appropriate public or private agencies or organizations.

Adult education training.

Contract authority.

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TABLE 1.

STUDENTS IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS UNDER PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 91–230, TITLE III, AMENDMENTS TO THE ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

	FY 74[1]	FY 73[2]	FY 72[2]	FY 71[2]	FY 70[2]	FY 69[2]
U.S. TOTAL	1,000,000	849,529	820,514	622,148	536,041	484,700
Alabama	25,956	23,317	19,629	13,447	11,222	10,955
Alaska	3,401	2,910	2,250	821	1,266	1,064
Arizona	3,945	3,562	5,889	4,546	4,033	3,028
Arkansas	7,096	6,113	7,499	7,036	5,973	6,122
California	96,884	78,884	70,472	57,278	55,111	50,378
Colorado	6,783	5,803	5,584	5,882	4,195	3,033
Connecticut	11,314	10,013	10,939	11,117	9,689	9,497
Delaware	1,965	1,605	1,472	1,285	1,264	987
District of Columbia	3,983	3,349	3,410	3,163	3,476	2,882
Florida	89,909	74,175	59,064	44,358	24,092	26,117
Georgia	33,307	29,825	44,973	25,953	19,317	17,825
Hawaii	29,571	26,429	11,086	9,940	7,849	7,078
Idaho	3,883	3,300*	3,299	3,087	2,446	1,794
Illinois	38,991	33,288	28,723	27,809	25,719	25,314
Indiana	12,164	9,970	8,870	8,212	6,367	5,616
Iowa	17,051	15,592	12,414	10,421	8,476	6,232
Kansas	8,331	7,392	7,391	4,002	2,968	2,357
Kentucky	22,520	19,564	22,114	16,453	14,092	11,446
Louisiana	15,748	13,771	14,933	14,464	15,539	13,438
Maine	3,579	2,981	2,794	1,794	1,613	1,431
Maryland	17,317	14,431	12,057	8,794	6,758	5,943
Massachusetts	9,389	7,657	14,585	14,288	14,220	13,930
Michigan	48,588	42,990	35,618	18,671	15,409	13,211
Minnesota	11,216	8,514	4,127	3,256	2,752	2,384
Mississippi	12,149	10,949	14,790	13,902	11,083	9,354
Missouri	14,280	11,734	13,071	11,549	9,760	6,841
Montana	2,400	2,000*	1,776	1,094	858	846
Nebraska	5,364	4,059	4,318	3,838	1,845	1,740
Nevada	2,426	1,933	1,616	1,394	1,287	1,393
New Hampshire	2,850	2,046	1,937	1,676	1,263	1,024
New Jersey	18,041	15,000*	14,840	14,944	11,413	9,947
New Mexico	6,481	5,620	5,513	5,474	4,248	3,294
New York	28,411	20,000*	19,868	12,691	20,520	13,112
North Carolina	28,967	26,243	28,061	24,807	26,398	22,542
North Dakota	2,098	1,474	1,076	955	874	691
Ohio	28,078	23,392	23,418	20,939	16,613	12,739
Oklahoma	12,841	9,856	10,715	9,521	9,310	8,147
Oregon	10,618	8,762	7,039	5,172	3,576	2,397
Pennsylvania	23,816	19,680	25,906	17,738	14,657	17,755
Rhode Island	2,658	2,326	2,484	2,888	2,280	1,798
South Carolina	74,440	67,476	63,458	18,887	13,848	13,164
South Dakota	2,582	2,257	2,053	1,304	1,412	1,225
Tennessee	18,009	14,645	17,076	15,974	14,347	14,304
Texas	94,103	83,000*	82,651	57,439	53,111	46,171
Utah	3,787	2,000*	1,989	1,580	1,548	1,676
Vermont	2,020	1,746	1,821	2,300	2,386	2,022
Virginia	18,139	15,127	15,078	13,375	9,750	10,761
Washington	7,600	6,000*	5,979	4,518	4,336	4,149
West Virginia	17,376	15,342	13,189	12,043	10,335	10,195
Wisconsin	9,777	6,899	7,000	6,599	4,090	3,401
Wyoming	1,532	1,120	1,322	1,009	912	912
American Samoa	700	458	652	383	80	0
Guam	900	700*	659	635	457	476
Puerto Rico	22,330	20,300*	20,203	20,318	19,238	20,239
Trust Terr. Pacific	1,750	1,500*	1,366	804	93	0
Virgin Islands	586	450*	398	321	275	323

[1] Projected enrollments—NACAE.
[2] Figures from State reports fiscal year 1972.
[3] Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: (Bulletin 1971, GPO No. HE 5.213:13037-70), pp. 14–15.
* Estimate.

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TABLE 2.

STUDENTS IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY RACE (PUBLIC LAW 91–230, TITLE III) FISCAL YEAR 1972

		RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP						
		American Indian	Negro/ Black	Oriental	Puerto Ricans	Mexican Americans	Spanish Surname/ Other	Others[1]
U.S. TOTALS		**9,111**	**224,668**	**27,065**	**43,868**	**56,176**	**115,826**	**323,784**
Unclassified		951	60	153	11	343	45	4,309
Classified		8,160	224,608	26,912	43,857	55,833	115,781	319,475
Total male		3,511	97,561	7,908	21,230	25,649	53,755	149,705
Total female		4,649	147,047	19,004	22,627	30,184	62,026	169,770
16–24	M	1,532	34,019	2,191	9,778	8,984	17,820	58,155
	F	1,801	45,941	4,670	8,204	8,255	19,035	55,160
25–34	M	891	25,783	2,345	6,221	7,710	14,201	42,459
	F	1,325	37,795	5,823	7,251	8,935	16,198	46,104
35–44	M	598	17,532	1,461	3,197	4,914	12,942	25,926
	F	791	27,296	3,947	3,845	6,640	13,773	32,732
45–54	M	275	11,348	783	1,341	2,683	5,592	13,575
	F	446	19,007	2,088	2,129	4,047	7,662	21,752
55–64	M	130	5,400	462	478	952	2,112	6,941
	F	190	10,464	1,179	695	1,697	3,714	9,882
65 and over	M	85	3,379	666	215	406	1,088	2,649
	F	96	6,544	1,297	503	610	1,644	4,140

[1] Includes white and all participants not classified elsewhere in this table. Some State adult education reports do not classify students by race.

Source: Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, DHEW/USOE.

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TABLE 3.

STUDENTS IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY AGE (PUBLIC LAW 91–230, TITLE III) FISCAL YEAR 1972

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
U.S. TOTALS	820,444[1]	277,673	224,603	156,899	93,295	44,569	23,405
Region I	34,560	13,240	10,076	5,911	3,351	1,480	502
Connecticut	10,939	3,819	3,384	1,998	1,143	445	150
Maine	2,794	519	731	542	451	365	186
Massachusetts	14,585	6,675	4,058	2,224	1,132	424	72
New Hampshire	1,937	675	592	349	192	92	37
Rhode Island	2,484	830	746	467	299	101	41
Vermont	1,821	722	565	331	134	53	16
Region II	55,309	19,752	16,606	10,127	5,600	1,906	1,318
New York	19,868	3,537	7,497	4,342	2,574	908	1,010
New Jersey	14,840	4,009	4,796	3,396	1,865	654	120
Puerto Rico	20,203	12,096	4,193	2,300	1,100	326	188
Virgin Islands	398	110	120	89	61	18	0
Region III	71,112	27,773	22,125	11,499	6,138	2,503	1,074
Delaware	1,472	720	449	191	77	31	4
District of Columbia	3,410	1,676	1,144	371	180	35	4
Maryland	12,057	4,162	4,243	2,181	703	389	379
Pennsylvania	25,906	11,800	8,065	3,246	1,894	773	127
Virginia	15,078	5,704	4,167	2,524	1,606	770	307
West Virginia	13,189	3,711	4,056	2,986	1,678	505	253
Region IV	269,165	83,419	69,398	56,020	34,355	16,971	9,002
Alabama	19,629	5,039	4,698	4,015	3,121	1,925	831
Florida	59,064	20,823	13,156	12,364	7,872	3,567	1,282
Georgia	44,973	10,262	11,013	14,415	6,920	1,725	638
Kentucky	22,114	10,715	5,467	3,095	1,704	697	436
Mississippi	14,790	5,306	2,798	2,657	2,120	1,335	574
North Carolina	28,061	253	10,973	5,664	4,139	3,278	3,754
South Carolina	63,458	24,910	16,785	10,683	6,646	3,363	1,071
Tennessee	17,076	6,111	4,508	3,127	1,833	1,081	416
Region V	107,756	39,470	31,338	20,035	9,357	5,652	1,904
Illinois	28,723	9,868	8,187	6,040	2,027	2,104	497
Indiana	8,870	3,344	2,592	1,716	905	275	38
Michigan	35,618	14,078	9,945	5,803	3,214	2,012	566
Minnesota	4,127	1,703	1,242	640	354	115	73
Ohio	23,418	7,755	7,245	4,539	2,277	955	647
Wisconsin	7,000	2,722	2,127	1,297	580	191	83
Region VI	121,311	34,899	32,094	24,435	18,053	7,972	3,858
Arkansas	7,499	2,766	1,471	1,240	1,106	650	266
Louisiana	14,933	7,330	2,507	1,823	1,551	972	750
New Mexico	5,513	1,494	1,409	1,106	904	489	111
Oklahoma	10,715	3,531	3,230	2,361	1,137	349	107
Texas	82,651	19,778	23,477	17,905	13,355	5,512	2,624
Region VII	37,194	14,007	10,205	6,719	3,994	1,893	376
Iowa	12,414	4,628	3,726	2,186	1,200	514	160
Kansas	7,391	2,678	1,750	1,378	893	634	58
Missouri	13,071	5,541	3,576	2,256	1,212	375	111
Nebraska	4,318	1,160	1,153	899	689	370	47
Region VIII	13,800	5,345	4,049	2,445	1,209	538	214
Colorado	5,584	2,298	1,714	845	411	198	118
Montana	1,776	822	465	277	179	27	6
North Dakota	1,076	384	315	196	134	39	8
South Dakota	2,053	609	586	491	173	186	8
Utah	1,989	697	511	437	214	61	69
Wyoming	1,322	535	458	199	98	27	5
Region IX	91,740	31,008	24,136	16,892	9,637	5,089	4,978
Arizona	5,889	1,946	1,631	1,103	670	300	239
California	70,472	25,518	18,855	12,987	6,898	3,278	2,936
Hawaii	11,086	2,151	2,265	1,949	1,579	1,374	1,768
Nevada	1,616	599	588	249	124	46	10
American Samoa	652	144	209	134	90	63	12
Trust Territory	1,366	476	338	307	217	19	9
Guam	659	174	250	163	59	9	4
Region X	18,497	8,760	4,576	2,816	1,601	565	179
Alaska	2,250	1,944	188	72	72	24	0
Idaho	3,299	1,197	939	633	371	139	20
Oregon	7,039	3,129	1,788	1,132	669	193	128
Washington	5,909[1]	2,490	1,711	979	489	209	31

[1] Does not include 70 which the State could not classify by age.

Source: Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, DHEW/USOE.

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TABLE 4.

STUDENTS SEPARATED FROM ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM BY REASON (PUBLIC LAW 91–230, TITLE III) FISCAL YEAR 1972

	TOTAL	Employment	Entered job training	Job change	Lack of interest	Other[1]
TOTALS	**274,411**	**30,043**	**17,232**	**14,070**	**21,580**	**191,486**
Alabama	3,860	445	536	284	205	2,390
Alaska	480	0	18	0	48	414
Arizona	3,582	64	87	74	79	3,278
Arkansas	2,412	354	397	54	204	1,403
California	22,717	705	1,550	634	211	19,617
Colorado	2,035	171	91	90	220	1,463
Connecticut	3,960	542	433	234	195	2,556
Delaware	574	229	21	12	51	261
District of Columbia	1,634	335	91	147	118	943
Florida	22,487	3,197	2,027	1,182	1,619	14,462
Georgia	11,307	2,656	882	1,255	954	5,560
Hawaii	1,830	248	42	0	133	1,407
Idaho	2,205	357	173	71	70	1,534
Illinois	11,851	3,475	523	1,313	1,617	4,923
Indiana	3,860	555	217	259	321	2,508
Iowa	6,629	300	296	164	530	5,339
Kansas	1,515	35	58	26	92	1,304
Kentucky	8,440	943	896	340	1,110	5,151
Louisiana	4,752	234	176	164	511	3,667
Maine	276	46	25	55	14	136
Maryland	3,771	217	323	101	259	2,871
Massachusetts	6,083	721	629	287	474	3,972
Michigan	8,740	773	543	322	808	6,294
Minnesota	2,135	210	287	68	374	1,196
Mississippi	3,871	330	149	319	666	2,407
Missouri	7,765	999	378	240	691	5,457
Montana	824	182	86	3	188	365
Nebraska	1,855	159	141	75	196	1,284
Nevada	1,593	36	25	37	101	1,394
New Hampshire	595	86	16	69	72	352
New Jersey	5,525	621	267	466	595	3,576
New Mexico	676	53	72	41	53	457
New York	3,310	NA	NA	46	79	3,185
North Carolina	9,191	643	321	367	596	7,264
North Dakota	400	39	26	14	73	248
Ohio	9,701	812	686	273	433	7,497
Oklahoma	2,489	271	125	269	560	1,264
Oregon	2,637	181	158	72	369	1,857
Pennsylvania	6,113	949	450	520	484	3,710
Rhode Island	1,267	45	20	177	73	952
South Carolina	24,071	2,288	1,138	949	1,107	18,589
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	5,571	574	438	180	409	3,970
Texas	25,887	1,586	592	882	2,526	20,301
Utah	839	186	92	64	157	340
Vermont	122	21	0	22	25	54
Virginia	4,576	627	355	579	582	2,433
Washington	3,380	478	152	214	221	2,315
West Virginia	5,646	1,162	650	414	348	3,072
Wisconsin	2,954	293	359	139	188	1,975
Wyoming	532	43	29	28	13	419
American Samoa	356	15	13	7	3	318
Guam	659	8	13	6	32	600
Puerto Rico	4,571	522	140	449	490	2,970
Trust Territory	230	7	20	10	33	160
Virgin Islands	70	15	0	3	0	52

[1] This figure includes those students who completed the program or separated for family reasons, transportation problems, class time schedule or class termination. 1973–74 State reports have been modified to gather more explicit information.

Source: Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, DHEW/USOE.

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TABLE 5.

STUDENTS IN ADULT EDUCATION AND STATE ALLOTMENTS (PUBLIC LAW 91–230)

	Fiscal year 1974 state allotment[1]	Fiscal year 1973 student enrollment[2]	Fiscal year 1973 state allotment[1]
U.S. TOTAL	**$53,286,000**	**849,529**	**$74,834,000**
Alabama	1,353,404	23,317	1,493,366
Alaska	177,747	2,910	211,717
Arizona	449,546	3,562	576,382
Arkansas	785,866	6,113	919,569
California	3,415,416	78,884	5,019,367
Colorado	479,804	5,803	668,379
Connecticut	704,766	10,013	1,057,214
Delaware	239,449	1,605	304,981
District of Columbia	285,764	3,349	416,591
Florida	1,561,101	74,175	1,984,486
Georgia	1,713,940	29,825	1,744,879
Hawaii	272,771	26,429	347,386
Idaho	260,259	3,300*	355,656
Illinois	2,342,597	33,288	3,921,152
Indiana	1,154,189	9,970	1,806,896
Iowa	646,525	15,592	1,057,485
Kansas	528,113	7,392	842,836
Kentucky	1,148,538	19,564	1,472,691
Louisiana	1,599,212	13,771	1,599,212
Maine	328,729	2,981	496,828
Maryland	908,974	14,431	1,288,571
Massachusetts	1,146,761	7,657	1,896,158
Michigan	1,849,308	42,990	2,917,479
Minnesota	793,887	8,514	1,282,212
Mississippi	1,054,146	10,949	1,054,146
Missouri	1,139,299	11,734	1,860,791
Montana	257,088	2,000*	361,979
Nebraska	392,945	4,059	603,160
Nevada	211,517	1,933	236,078
New Hampshire	268,997	2,046	366,694
New Jersey	1,588,290	15,000*	2,454,680
New Mexico	344,103	5,620	446,957
New York	3,851,674	20,000*	6,584,212
North Carolina	1,898,912	26,243	1,978,878
North Dakota	257,945	1,474	372,221
Ohio	2,216,061	23,392	3,609,067
Oklahoma	665,854	9,856	1,011,451
Oregon	502,645	8,762	722,713
Pennsylvania	2,634,898	19,680	4,561,114
Rhode Island	348,369	2,326	502,211
South Carolina	1,190,918	67,476	1,190,918
South Dakota	264,081	2,257	382,541
Tennessee	1,403,582	14,645	1,657,286
Texas	3,205,110	83,000*	3,646,041
Utah	282,545	2,000*	375,722
Vermont	215,763	1,746	286,010
Virginia	1,436,435	15,126	1,655,312
Washington	684,134	6,000*	1,018,876
West Virginia	613,710	15,342	928,533
Wisconsin	954,079	6,899	1,534,739
Wyoming	190,514	1,120	247,500
American Samoa	42,629	458	59,867
Guam	74,601	700*	104,768
Puerto Rico	820,604	20,300*	1,152,444
Trust Territory	85,257	1,500*	119,734
Virgin Islands	42,629	450*	59,867

[1] Revised distribution of $53,485,000 distributed with $199,000 reserved for the Advisory Council; 2 percent ($1,065,720) of the balance reserved for the outlying areas, and the remainder distributed with a basic amount of $150,000 and the balance distributed on the basis of those 16 and over without a high school diploma (Apr. 1, 1970 census), with no State receiving less than its fiscal year 1972 allotment amount. Amount for the outlying areas distributed on the basis of prior payments.

[2] Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

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Fiscal year 1972 student enrollment	Fiscal year 1972 state allotment	Fiscal year 1971 student enrollment	Fiscal year 1971 state allotment	
820,514	$51,132,753	620,922	$44,875,000	U.S. TOTAL
19,629	1,353,404	13,447	1,353,404	Alabama.
2,250	166,536	821	141,671	Alaska.
5,889	419,113	4,546	419,113	Arizona.
7,499	785,866	7,036	785,866	Arkansas.
70,472	2,894,965	57,278	2,422,896	California.
5,584	425,700	5,882	300,470	Colorado.
10,939	646,371	11,117	559,625	Connecticut.
1,472	219,465	1,285	171,704	Delaware.
3,410	282,806	2,124	249,708	District of Columbia.
59,064	1,308,317	44,358	1,308,317	Florida.
44,973	1,712,693	25,953	1,713,940	Georgia.
11,086	272,771	9,940	272,771	Hawaii.
3,299	248,223	3,087	160,473	Idaho.
28,723	2,271,708	27,809	1,848,667	Illinois.
8,870	1,071,820	8,212	705,322	Indiana.
12,414	646,525	10,421	339,237	Iowa.
7,391	528,113	4,002	307,754	Kansas.
22,114	1,148,538	16,453	1,148,538	Kentucky.
14,933	1,599,212	14,464	1,599,212	Louisiana.
2,794	328,342	1,794	219,144	Maine.
12,057	777,671	8,794	763,906	Maryland.
14,585	1,122,487	14,288	938,251	Massachusetts.
35,618	1,702,104	18,671	1,248,005	Michigan.
4,127	774,061	3,256	435,130	Minnesota.
14,790	1,054,146	13,902	1,054,146	Mississippi.
13,071	1,102,416	11,549	926,165	Missouri.
1,776	251,812	1,094	173,091	Montana.
4,318	388,687	3,838	238,968	Nebraska.
1,616	180,362	1,394	127,168	Nevada.
1,937	254,488	1,676	168,729	New Hampshire.
14,840	1,439,458	14,044	1,328,860	New Jersey.
5,513	344,103	5,474	344,103	New Mexico.
19,863	3,783,043	12,691	3,748,204	New York.
28,061	1,898,912	24,807	1,898,912	North Carolina.
1,076	257,625	955	188,322	North Dakota.
23,418	2,094,595	20,939	1,526,703	Ohio.
10,715	620,595	9,521	591,894	Oklahoma.
7,039	456,536	5,172	261,821	Oregon.
25,906	2,634,898	17,738	2,229,201	Pennsylvania.
2,484	331,396	2,888	264,619	Rhode Island.
63,458	1,190,918	18,700	1,190,918	South Carolina.
2,053	263,481	1,304	174,424	South Dakota.
17,076	1,403,582	15,974	1,403,582	Tennessee.
82,651	3,205,110	57,439	3,205,110	Texas.
1,989	259,611	1,580	160,132	Utah.
1,821	208,698	2,300	140,712	Vermont.
15,078	1,436,435	13,375	1,436,435	Virginia.
5,979	624,613	4,518	365,793	Washington.
13,189	613,710	12,043	613,710	West Virginia.
7,000	917,375	6,599	670,924	Wisconsin.
1,322	186,843	1,009	131,730	Wyoming.
652	40,907	383	35,900	American Samoa.
659	71,588	635	62,825	Guam.
20,203	787,464	20,318	691,075	Puerto Rico.
1,366	81,814	804	71,800	Trust Territory.
398	40,907	321	35,900	Virgin Islands.

[1] There was no official fiscal year 1973 allotment to the States. Funds were made available to the States on a continuing resolution at the same level as was allotted for fiscal year 1972. In January 1974, previously contested adult education funds of $23,700,000 were released bringing the fiscal year 1973 total to $75 million with $166,000 reserved for the National Advisory Council. The 1960 census figures were used for the formula with 2 percent reserved for the outlying areas and a State base of $150,000.

[2] Figures from State reports.

[3] Estimate.

TABLE 6.

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TRAINING OF ADULT EDUCATION PERSONNEL (PUBLIC LAW 91–230, TITLE III) FISCAL YEAR 1972

	NUMBER		CLOCK HOURS OF TRAINING				
	Personnel	Full-time equivalent	16 or less	17–40	41 or more	None	Unknown
U.S. TOTALS	**36,240**	**9599.9**	**18,667**	**4,559**	**2,724**	**9,043**	**447**
State administrative and supervisory personnel	239	199.6	64	27	70	78	0
Local administrative and supervisory personnel	3,533	1059.3	1,504	555	386	1,016	72
Local teachers	25,952	6651.8	14,230	3,334	1,934	6,327	127
Local counselors	1,777	520.1	901	219	142	494	21
Local paraprofessional	4,739	1169.1	1,968	424	192	1,928	227

Source: Nicholas A. Osso, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, DHEW/USOE.

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appendix b

SPECIAL EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
Section 309(b) of the Adult Education Act (P.L. 91–230)

This section provides authorization for the U.S. Commissioner of Education to make funds available to support innovative projects of national significance, or for programs utilizing comprehensive or coordinated approaches to assisting educationally deficient adult learners.

In fiscal year 1973, the priorities established for awarding 309(b) grants were:

- Adoption and diffusion of adult education information and materials;
- Adult career education models;
- Adult education programs for educationally disadvantaged parents;
- Adult secondary education models;
- Exemplary programs for educationally disadvantaged adults;
- Indian adult education programs;
- Model cities adult education programs.

To meet these priorities, 55 grants totaling $6,734,400 were awarded. There were 25 new awards totaling $3,427,379 and 30 grant renewals totaling $3,307,021. The programs funded under this section are listed by region.

REGION I: $129,000

Connecticut: Hartford Board of Education—to design materials and implement training for educationally disadvantaged parents, to enable them to participate in advisory and decision-making activities at the community level. $70,000

Rhode Island: Providence Public Schools—to provide ABE instruction to the hard-core functionally illiterate adult and ESL instruction to non-English-speaking adults. $59,000

REGION II: $1,885,084

New Jersey: Essex County College—to develop an ABE center for 350 minority group workers seeking to become journeymen in the construction trades. $78,716

Paterson Board of Education—to develop an employer-based, job-oriented program for Spanish-speaking adults with basic educational deficiencies. $76,985

Rutgers University—to analyze participants and differential effects of adult secondary school completion; and to develop models of adult secondary education. $221,000

Salem Board of Education—to develop an alternate approach to instruction in basic education utilizing cable television. $159,982

New York: Chinatown Planning Council, Inc.—to develop a 7-day-week adult-education program to assist Chinese students in acquiring sufficient English to pursue academic, social, and/or vocational goals. $240,000

Literacy Volunteers of America—to train volunteers to teach adult functional illiterates on a person-to-person basis to read and write. $110,000

National Council of Negro Women—to design, test, evaluate, promote, and establish new career ladders for clerical workers in corporations and financial institutions. $103,469

Syracuse University Research Corp.—to undertake an analysis and development of alternative future policies for adult education and learning. $260,000

Teachers College, Columbia University—to diffuse the 10 employability skills units developed and revised during the first and second year. $100,004

Teachers College, Columbia University—to demonstrate a strategy for the utilization of program innovation in the education of disadvantaged adults. $249,000

World Education, Inc.—to adapt the Apperceptive Interaction Method to improve ABE program practice in the United States. $87,928

Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico Department of Education—to increase services provided by the Puerto Rican Department of Education by using four itinerant teachers and three counselors in the Model Cities area of San Juan. $73,000

University of Puerto Rico—to seek ways to provide underemployed adults the necessary skills for career development and job mobility. $125,000

REGION III: $1,415,521

Delaware: Wilmington Public Schools—to attack the educational and social deficiencies of 200 Model Cities residents. $115,000

District of Columbia: Adult Education Association of the U.S.A.—to provide for an international conference on adult education in the fall of 1974, to be preceded by the identification and analysis of significant and innovative programs in adult education in the United States and abroad. $79,056

B'nai B'rith Career and Counseling Services—to provide viable adult career information material and to develop and distribute guidelines that will enable administrators and instructors of adult education to implement positive career-development programs into their curricula. $87,010

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.—to motivate female solo parents to change their life styles by providing experiences in family living, basic education, and citizenship. $120,000

Operations and Policy Research, Inc.—to test, in cooperation with the ACTION agency and the State departments of education in New Jersey, Ohio, and Nebraska, the effectiveness of using volunteers in ABE programs. $226,250

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines—to prepare educationally deprived Papago Indians for job openings recently created by discovery of copper deposits on the Papago Indian Reservation in southern Arizona. $149,278

Pennsylvania: Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc.—to demonstrate a pilot urban career education program. $200,000

Temple University—to establish community learning centers in inner-city neighborhoods to enroll disadvantaged residents in ABE/GED instruction and other self-improvement classes. $125,132

Virginia: Human Resources Research Organization—to develop a new approach to adult education and to improve the quality of teaching in adult education in region IX. $224,927

Norfolk City Schools—to provide instructional assistance using a variety of unique techniques to Model Cities residents whose educational attainment is below fourth grade level. $88,868

REGION IV: $904,752

Alabama: Huntsville City Schools—to perfect a career decision-making model that can be used by an ABE teacher to help the disadvantaged adult upgrade himself educationally and make a realistic career decision. $98,000

Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments—to develop a regional approach to adult education in a five-county area of

northern Alabama using telecommunications, home tutors, and learning centers. $119,891

Tuskegee Institute—to establish ABE programs in 14 mid-Alabama counties; to establish a graduate degree program at Tuskegee Institute; and to train ABE graduates in skilled trades for placement in the shipbuilding industries. $230,026

Kentucky: Morehead State University—to effect significant improvement in the efficiency and quality of adult education throughout the Nation. $135,000

Mississippi: Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians—to enable Choctaw adults to overcome educational deficiencies which prohibit them from earning a living wage. $112,000

North Carolina: Lumbee Regional Development Association, Inc.—to provide ABE for adult Lumbee Indians. $135,000

South Carolina: South Carolina State Department of Education—to fund a consortium of four States (South Carolina, New York, Nebraska, and Mississippi) to design, develop, and implement a model program of utilization for the educational TV series "Your Future is Now." $74,835

REGION V: $412,232

Illinois: Association House of Chicago—to demonstrate that bicultural-bilingual instruction in communications, Spanish culture, and mainstream American culture, coupled with intensive and specific follow-up is an effective, efficient, and replicable method for dealing with the problems of the Spanish-speaking drop-out. $102,232

University of Chicago—to assess the cost-benefit relationships associated with the funding of ABE programs in public schools and community colleges. $35,000

Indiana: Mid-West Council of La Raza—to provide intensive communication skills and improvement courses for Spanish-speaking adults at three sites in Chicago. $100,000

Ohio: Dayton City Schools—to expand ABE opportunities while testing the cost and benefit of special administrative and training techniques. $75,000

REGION VI: $517,287

Louisiana: Southern Mutual Help Association, Inc.—to complete an ABE program for sugar cane plantation workers. $50,000

Oklahoma: Five Civilized Tribes Foundation—to provide adult education to rural areas predominantly populated by eastern Oklahoma Indians through six learning centers. $120,000

Texas: University of Texas Adult Performance Level Study (APL)—to examine the relationship of literacy skills to various success criteria. $347,287

REGION VII: $234,676

Iowa: Des Moines Area Community College—to add an additional learning center to those previously established. $100,000

Missouri: Missouri Division of Mental Health—to develop criterion referenced tests to accompany previously developed curricular packages; to develop new curricular packages; and to refine existing curricular packages. $134,676

REGION VIII: $279,390

Montana: Crow Tribe—to provide comprehensive adult education programs including ABE, GED, and mini-courses in consumer education, Crow culture and language, civics, finance, and home-related subjects. $80,000

Utah: Granite School District—to focus upon parent effectiveness to foster a rich, stimula-

tive environment for preschool children in the home. $199,390

REGION IX: $810,208

Arizona: Gile River Indian Community—using the structure of local tribal government history and legend to motivate Indians. $75,000

Pima County ABE Division—to develop and demonstrate effective ways of linking the adult basic education for disadvantaged parents in a system of cooperation and coordination with child-serving programs. $75,000

California: American GI Forum of the United States—to develop a program to demonstrate the effective use of community resources for the teaching of communication skills and basic knowledge for effective participation in housing and minor land development project activities for a Spanish surnamed population. $50,000

Education Center for Chinese—to provide newly immigrated Asian families with a coordinated prorgam of reception, basic English, and community orientation. $103,327

Los Angeles City Unified School District—to support ongoing ESL classes to meet the needs of the Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Samoan language groups. $118,000

Montal Educational Associates—to develop materials to meet the specific linguistic, psychological, and social needs of Spanish-speaking mothers learning to function in an urban Anglo society. $95,042

Oakland Unified School District—to offer Native American parents work experiences in schools to prepare them for employment there. $114,907

San Diego State College Foundation—to expand the curriculum of the adult education program in order to provide ABE and ESL skills to unemployed Mexican-American women. $34,176

YA-KA-AMA Indian Education and Development, Inc.—to provide Native Americans with ABE based on pride in their culture, their individualism, and their learning patterns. $87,756

Hawaii: University of Hawaii—to affect the total extended family unit by peer teaching a curriculum selected by an advisory committee comprised of business, industry, and education leaders. $57,000

REGION X: $146,250

Oregon: Northwest Region Educational Laboratory—to develop, test, and evaluate an innovative, experimental model for the training of career education counselors in adult education. $146,250

1974 priorities

Section 309(b)

- Adult career education
- Adult right to read
- Improving State-administered adult education services

1973 STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TEACHER TRAINING 309(c)

This section of the Adult Education Act (Public Law 91–230) authorizes the U.S. Commissioner of Education to provide funds for the training of personnel for adult education programs. The Commissioner may provide such training by making grants to institutions of higher education, State or local educational agencies, or other public or private agencies or organizations.

In fiscal year 1973, $3 million was allocated for staff training grants. Nine of these, totaling $2,181,000, were in support of the second phase of the 3-year regional adult education staff development project which was initiated in fiscal year 1972. These regional programs are designed to develop a permanent national adult education staff development system of institutional commitment and capability to deliver adult education professional staff training services. Regional staff development offices plan jointly with State departments of education and institutions of higher education to assure that regional staff development models are responsive to training needs.

Five additional awards were made for programs designed to meet national adult education professional training priorities beyond the scope of the regional staff-development projects.

REGIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS 309(c)

REGION & STATE	ADULT EDUCATION REGIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE	PROJECT OFFICE	GRANTS FY '73
I ME, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs Office of Education, DHEW John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg. Boston, MA 02203	Director, AE Staff Development New England Center for Continuing Education 15 Garrison Street Durham, NH 03524	$206, 000
II NY, NJ, PR, VI	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs Federal Building 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10007	Director, AE Career Staff Development Adult Continuing Education Center 14 Normal Avenue Montclair State College Upper Montclair, NJ 07043	$297, 000
III MD, DC, DE, PA, VA, WV	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs P.O. Box 12900, Room 411 401 North Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19108	Director, AE Staff Development Conference and Institutes Division The University of Maryland College Park, MD 20742	$274, 000
IV TN, MI AL, GA, SC, FL, KY, NC	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs 50-Seventh Street NE. Room 550 Atlanta, GA 30323	Funded as a professional training project (Refer to page 36)	

REGIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS 309(c)—Continued

REGION & STATE	ADULT EDUCATION REGIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE	PROJECT OFFICE	GRANTS FY '73
V WI, MI, IL, IN, OH, MN	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs 300 South Wacker Drive 32d Floor Chicago, IL 60606	Director, AE Staff Development School Management Institute 6800 High Street Worthington, OH 43605	$363,000
VI AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs 1114 Commerce Street Dallas, TX 75202	Director, AE Teacher Training Consortium The University of Texas Extension and Field Services 201 Extension Building Austin, TX 78712	$251,000
VII IA, KS, MO, NB	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs 601 E. 12th Street Room 458 Kansas City, MO 64106	Director, AE Staff Development Kansas State University College of Education Holton Hall Manhattan, KS 66502	$207,000
VIII ND, SD, CO, MT UT, WY	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs Federal Office Building 19th and Stout Streets Denver, CO 80202	Director, Adult Competency Training Project Colorado State University Department of Education 213 Liberal Arts Building Fort Collins, CO 80521	$173,000
IX AS, CA, NV, AZ, GU, HI, TP	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs 760 Market Street Mail Room 837 San Francisco, CA 94102	Director, AE Staff Development Far West Laboratory 1855 Folsom Street San Francisco, CA 94103	$234,000
X WA, AK, ID, OR	Regional Program Officer Adult Education Programs Arcade Plaza Building 1321 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98101	Director, AE Staff Development Northwest Regional Education Lab. 710 SW Second Avenue Portland, OR 97201	$176,000

NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROJECTS–309(c)

Center for Resource Development in Adult Education
University of Missouri-Kansas City
5100 Rickhill Road
Kansas City, MO 64110

$153,000—to establish a center to identify information about significant literature, innovative training concepts, practices, and personnel in the field

to establish a national data bank for the gathering and storing of teacher education information

to provide assistance to regional, State, and local program directors in the planning and design of teacher training activities geared to local requirements

disseminate information via publications and training seminars

Career-Based Adult Education in Corrections
Education Research and Development Center
University of Hawaii
1776 University Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96822

$137,000—to train correctional personnel in the use of a systems approach to plan and evaluate career-based adult education in corrections

to produce delivery systems with implementing curriculum guides

to synthesize, evaluate, and refine a conceptual model

Adult Education Center for Cultural and Ethnic Understanding
Phelps-Stokes Fund
10 East 87th Street
New York, NY 10028

$100,000—to provide for appropriate professional and advisory involvement in designing a center to increase the effectiveness of adult education for minority groups through teacher education

to assemble and assess existing information

to design learning experiences and resource services

to test and analyze a training plan

develop an organization and implementation model

propose a system of operational control and evaluation

Improving the Instructional Content of Adult Education
Staff Development
Southern Regional Education Board
130 Sixth Street NW.
Atlanta, GA 30313

$319,000—to incorporate into working plans for dissemination those practices which have shown promise in other States and which may be applicable to another situation

to implement a working version of dissemination plans on a trial basis

to gather data for evaluation purposes at each critical point in the dissemination process

to make refinements in the plans based on the year's experience and on evaluation results

produce a written plan for a State dissemination system

Indian Community Adult Education Training Program
Idaho State University
Department of Education
Pocatello, ID 83201

$110,000—to improve the effectiveness of reservation tribal education committee members in their efforts to develop and administer adult education programs

to administer training internships on reservations having outstanding adult education programs

to provide workshop training for adult education directors, teachers, and paraprofessionals

to disseminate project information and findings

1974 priorities Section 309(c)

- National adult education staff development program
- Adult education programs for cultural and ethnic understanding
- Support programs for the national adult education staff development program, such as resource identification, dissemination of training information, and multi-regional training activities

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a goal for the future

The National Advisory Council on Adult Education considers the completion of secondary education by every American adult to be the minimum level of educational attainment acceptable in today's complex and demanding society.

To secure this goal, the Council recommends that the President of the United States urge Congress to enact legislation that will provide human and financial resources to eliminate the educational deficiencies of today's American adults.